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Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for—

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S
PILSENER BEER.

TAX ON WAR PROFITS.

Governments New Scheme.

In the course of the debate on the Dividends of War Bill in the House of Commons, Sir J. Simon announced a new scheme which the Government had adopted with regard to the taxation of war profits in controlled establishments. He explained that the divisible profits would be ascertained by reference to a standard. That standard would be arrived at by taking the average of two years' profits before the war. Then the Government would say that the divisible profits ought not to exceed the average dividend plus an addition of one-fifth. The rule could not be applied like a cash-in-hand rule without reference to special cases.

Therefore the Government proposed to insert an amendment giving the Minister of Munitions power to take special circumstances into consideration, such as increase of output, provision of new machinery or plant, alteration of capital and other matters. The Government further proposed to be guided by a special impartial committee, who would constitute a board of referees. The chairman would be Sir H. Robinson Smith, and two others would be added, one an accountant and the other a man of commercial experience. It would be a very serious misunderstanding if it were supposed that proclaiming a firm as a controlled firm was anything to its discredit. It was very much the opposite. It showed that it was a firm upon which the Government relied to give the State the utmost assistance in a time of great crisis. These amendments were afterwards inserted in the Bill.

AS REPORTED IN JERUSALEM.

"Sunday at Home" says:—A resident in Jerusalem during the early months of the war writes that the wonderful tales of victories set on fire by the Turks in the Palestine capital might have served for a edition of the "Arabian Nights." One Arabic paper described how a Zeppelin had visited Potogrod, and by means of a powerful magnet had drawn up the Car and taken him captive; then it proceeded to Paris and in like manner took up the President of the French Republic; and then proceeding to Buckingham Palace it caught up King George. Another report was that London was being bombarded from Antwerp by the big guns which had been turning as a surprise upon the world. Paris, at this time, too, was in the hands of the Germans, and the feet of Zeppelins was about to raid London! The day that war was declared by Turkey the German fleet sailed majestically through the English Channel. At another time it "remained intact" notwithstanding the great losses which the English fleet had suffered. A comment made on these victories by a peasant deserves notice. He said he could not understand how He said he could not understand how Mohammed in his wars did not always meet victory in the Kaiser greater than Mohammed!

There was a shortage of physical culture books at the bookstall. "I suppose," said the customer. "No, sir," replied the bookseller. "It's middle-aged gentlemen mostly. They like to lie on the floor and twist their legs round in circles, and then go down to business thinking they've done their bit."

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body—
WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price, \$1.25 and \$2.25.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June 1915, at the rate of Two pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 16th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 14, 1915. 691

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP OR DISSOLUTION) 1914.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF DEHN MEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE
OF
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES

Situate at
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kuanish Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD
BY
PRIVATE TENDER.
The 1st August 1915 has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June from the Liquidator at No. 4 Collyer Quay Singapore or from the undersigned.

SISSON AND DELAT,
160 CHANCERY ALLEY, SINGAPORE.
Solicitors For The Liquidator.
Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 614

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DATES.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CAR.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CAR as on Week Day.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.

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SIEN TING.

Surgeon-Dentist
No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

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Consultation.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfume,
By

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Nails, Manicures,
Ladies' Fashion Books and
Toilet Requisites.
15, D'AGUIAR STREET.
Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 661

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EXPORT.

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and No. 120, Cross Street Road Central
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WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KUMATA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued. BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.
The price is yen 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.
The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.
For example, The Daily Mail says:—
Yet another "Who's Who" and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western practically almost to the last detail. But "Who's Who in Japan" is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kumata is a skilful editor and has done his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,
No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho,
Kojimaeji-Tokyo.

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and
Commission Agents.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 73' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons, displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.
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J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Roovers Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max. Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel". P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Outdone under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings,
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Best of Food and Service.

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and Retail Ironmongers, Fly Iron and
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27, HING LOONG STREET, (Old School, west
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Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

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be constantly and promptly served
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IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913,
£27,622,185

Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds..... 3,835,114

III—Life & Annuity Funds... 16,136,160

Sinking Fund Account..... 88,613

£32,561,283

Revenue Fire Branch..... 2,567,158

Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,978,880

Revenue Marine Department... 262,624

Other Receipts..... 430,193

£3,238,655

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Either light or substantial

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Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"
CABLE LAID 5" to 15"
4 STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914. 601

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUN. ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED.)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
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Town Office 48, Cross Street Road Central, Hongkong Telephone No. 4541

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Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville
The "Cocoa de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa as presented
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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CHOCOLATES**

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY IN K'GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENGL.

Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1907

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English JewelleryTHE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Opposite Street)
ESTABLISHED 1905.

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The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

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WORCESTERSHIRE

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European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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HONGKONG. 816

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT"
SAVON EXTRA FIN
(Old) MARK BRAND OF PERFUMED SOAP.MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO., the
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
this well known perfume soap, have
certainly that soap made by other
manufacturers is being placed on the
market under a mark which is a gross
imitation of the registered "LE PETIT
CHAT" mark belonging to Messrs. C.
FERRIER & CO. Such manufacturers are
warned that Messrs. C. FERRIER & CO.
will not hesitate to take all steps open to
them to stop such fraudulent competition.
And all Merchants and Shopkeepers
are warned that steps will be taken without
notice against any person found selling or
in the possession of soap bearing a mark
which is an imitation of "LE PETIT
CHAT" mark of Messrs. C. FERRIER &
Co. The sole proprietors of Messrs.
C. FERRIER & Co. in Hongkong is Mr. R.
some of the Firm of J. N. B. 84, Rue
de la Republique, Marseilles. 680

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915.Dairy Butter \$1.10 per lb.
Dairy Butter \$1.00 ..
Buttercup Butter 90 ..
Pastry Butter 80 ..
Cheese 70 .. 68

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the great medical authorities of France. It is a French Remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the great medical authorities of France.

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FRENCH LESSONS

U. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
THERAPION NO. 4
THERAPION NO. 5
THERAPION NO. 6
THERAPION NO. 7
THERAPION NO. 8
THERAPION NO. 9
THERAPION NO. 10

PALL MALL
TURKISH
CIGARETTES

THE FAVOURITE "CORK TIPPED" CIGARETTE.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR.

HOW MR. W. DAVIDSON MET HIS DEATH.

A member of the London Scottish writing to the "Dundee Advertiser" gives some interesting details of the work of that Regiment in the field and an enthusiastic description of how Lee, Corporal Davidson, a Shanghai man, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. met his death. On the afternoon of Sunday, June 13, his company was moved up to the trenches, where for two days they had a fairly easy time.

"Things were vastly different," says the writer, with the platoon occupying the position on our extreme left. So very trying did they find it, it was necessary to relieve them after twenty-four hours by another party, who in turn had to be relieved by our platoon on the day following. We changed into this position about 4.20 p.m. on the 13th, and had not long to wait before finding what the trouble was. Indeed, during the operation of changing places, we had to dodge heavy trench mortar bombs—by no means an encouraging start.

A HOT CORNER.

Our new position was within twenty-five yards of the crater of an exploded mine, which was occupied and fortified by a particularly vicious and spiteful crowd of Huns, who by their aggressive deeds had caused a great deal of trouble to several different battalions who had preceded us. At frequent intervals during the afternoon and evening we were subjected to a bombardment of hand and rifle grenades, varied occasionally by trench mortar bombs. Every man had to keep a sharp lookout, and to display considerable agility in dodging missiles that showed a tendency to "come any" where near us.

The only way we could check them at all was to adopt their own methods, and, in addition, to pour rapid volleys into them. Our three bombers, led by "Bennie" Davidson, did some magnificent work, and but for that it would have been absolutely impossible for us to have stood the strain for very long. At dusk the Huns started another bombardment, which was very soon checked by our fellows, who handed back much more than they received. At nine o'clock, however, we were destined to suffer an irretrievable loss, and once from which many of us have not yet recovered, and are not likely to for some time to come. Poor old "Bennie," who was directing operations in his usual fearless style, was in the act of throwing a bomb, when the fiendish thing burst in his hand, killing him instantly, and wounding two others. I was within a few yards, and managed to catch Jimmie MacFarlane as he staggered and fell in my direction. He was suffering intensely from countless superficial wounds, and mostly from the severe shock.

It was while I was busy tending to him, and awaiting the arrival of the dressers and stretcher-bearers that I learned of poor "Bennie's" actual fate, but it was only in a dull, vague kind of way that I was able to understand all that it meant. Claud Fraser and I did what we could to alleviate MacFarlane's pain, and were soon able to hand him over to the dressers who arrived, immediately followed by Captain Newington. He recovered considerably, and was able to walk on a steady good-night. About an hour later he was removed to the dressing-station. Later he was put away very comfortably to hospital.

The stretcher-bearers—wonderful fellows—were also able to move poor "Bennie" long before midnight. Owing to the excellent work accomplished by him and his assistants, the Huns were silenced for the night, which was, indeed, fortunate for us. Had they continued to bombard us in our narrow trench, provided as it was while we were attending to our casualties, there is no telling what would have happened. We certainly would have suffered still further loss.

MORNING STAND TO.
The usual "stand to" came at 1.40, rather earlier than usual. So far as our little party was concerned, it was quite unnecessary, as we had been "standing to" without sleep throughout the night, and continued to do so until late the same afternoon. During the whole of

LOSING WEIGHT

BY THE FOUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilation powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted curative and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

bombers only those of us who saw him at work and appreciate. If the dear old chap could have been present to-night to hear orders read—but, after all, he died bravely—no one could die more bravely—and that must be some consolation to all of us.

Brigadier-General William Scott-Moncrieff, who was killed in the Dardanelles, commanded the Middlesex Regiment in the South African War and also in Hongkong in 1907-8. He was appointed Brigadier-General of the 1st Battalion of the Edinburgh Brigade on the outbreak of war he was made Brigadier-General.

Major John Grover, R.A.L.C., who was killed in the Dardanelles, was an extra aide-de-camp to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and was also Intelligence Officer in Singapore. Lieutenant Hugh Douchie, Philanthropist, M.L.C.E., who was wounded in France and died the same day, was the second son of the late Admiral Henry Douchie, and for a time was in the F. M. S. Civil Service.

Sec-Lieut. Colin W. Burnley-Campbell, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who left Singapore soon after the war broke out to join the Army, was killed in France on June 27. He was the second son of Lieut-Col. Burnley-Campbell.

News has been received in Shanghai of Dr. Ricou and Dr. Fresson, who left some little time ago for service with the French army. Dr. Ricou is in the central hospital at Bar-le-Duc, and is in good health and spirits. He wishes to be remembered to his many friends here, and is confident of a victorious result of the war. Dr. Fresson is in a hospital at Chalon-sur-Marne, and since being in that neighbourhood has just with a number of former Shanghai men. Mr. Durr was on his way to Arras at the time of writing, and M. Chapoteau, who will be remembered by many, is an interpreter with the British army. Captain Malet, head of the French detective department, is in Paris training men for the front. All are in good health, adds Dr. Fresson, and also wish to be remembered to their many Shanghai friends.

Mr. F. P. Perkins of Holt's Wharf (Clatterfield and Swire) has been recommended for a commission in the Army and left for Home on the Telenachus. N. C. Daily News.

MISS E. ASQUITH AS AN ACTRESS.

Royal Matinee for the Red Cross.

Anyone who was in the Haymarket a little before half past 3 on Tuesday afternoon saw a picturesque procession drawn up at His Majesty's Theatre. It consisted of a number of bright red motor-omnibuses filled inside and out with wounded soldiers in bright blue uniforms who were going to the matinee arranged by Miss Elizabeth Asquith and the Hon. Mrs. Tennant, in aid of the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance. Soon after the wounded soldiers came Queen Alexandra, who received a very warm welcome while Miss Asquith sang "God Save the King."

They followed a number of recitations, a comparison with a penny reading or a prize-giving day at Redwell House, with a song by little boys in Eton jackets each saying his piece. But the little boys could never have said their pieces as prettily as did Miss Dozist, who was quite heavenly in "I sat at home," neither could they have made so stirring a poem as did Mr. Lewis Waller. He began with the Feast of Crispian, went on with "Once more unto the breach," and finished with the "Campanella," fairly sweeping his audience off their legs with excitement so that they cheered and cheered again.

Lady Tree gave two Kipling poems, "It and Follow me home." Mr. Asquith also recited, and Mr. Nelson Key introduced him till his victim removed him by the scruff of the neck. Miss Wainwright was first a delightfully grubby girl in a grubby pinafore, and then in her own proper person recited a pleasing poem about an old lady who, having done plain sewing all her life, hoped that in Heaven she might "make the little angels' breeches." So altogether if this part of the programme was like a penny reading, it was a penny that was a real pleasure, worth a guinea a box, and a great deal more.

There were besides two more substantial items. Miss Elizabeth Asquith and Mr. Gerald du Maurier gave an amusing little dialogue by Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox called "The Importance of the Creature." A young lady, at a dance persistently snubs for a quarter of an hour a poor harmless man who is trying to explain that he is her husband and wants to take her down to supper. Mr. du Maurier stuttered delightfully over his attempted explanation and Miss Asquith played her part with the greatest spirit. She was, perhaps, more effective in riding the high horse than when humbled in the awful moment of discovery, but she certainly came off with flying colours.

Finally there was Mr. Knoblauch's War Committee, with a scintillating cast. Best of them all was Lady Tree as Lady Trent, a lady of pleasantly irresponsible humour who invites French countesses and charming women and other incongruous people to join the committee. She was, to use her own epithet, delicious. The play ended in general hilarity. Miss Ethel Levey dancing in front of the stage. Miss Dolly is dancing on a tablet at the back, other people dancing where they could, and a charming small dog, called Miss Spry Fairbrother's old bout with obvious relief.

According to the Berliner Tageblatt the Kaiser's third son, Prince Adolph, who is an officer in the navy, recently visited the Eastern theatre of war and spent some time in the trenches. On his departure he was provided, in accordance with the regulations, with the following certificate:—It is hereby certified that His Royal Highness Prince Adolph of Prussia has been disinfectant and is at present free from vermin.

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Apply in own writing with references and salary to
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Hongkong, August 17, 1915. 698

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel, or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1915, at 3 o'clock for the purpose of receiving a STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS of the Company to the 30th June, 1915, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on SATURDAY, August 28, 1915 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, August 17, 1915. 699

NOTICE.

THE HANG LEE AND CO. wish to notify that their RECEIPT BOOK numbered 1 to 100 has been LOST OR STOLEN. From to-day no receipt given in their name, unless signed at CHAN KWAI SANG, will be recognised.
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Hongkong, August 18, 1915. 694

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A SOLDIER'S BATTLE.
THE SECOND FIGHT FOR YPRES.

April 22—May 13.
By John Buchan.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The heroic story of the Second Battle of Ypres that raged across the shell-swept wastes of Flanders through three whole weeks is told below in graphic detail by Mr. John Buchan, whose articles from the front have already appeared in "The Times."

The grim struggle of British Line and Territorial regiments against gas attacks and terrible bombardments; the immortal stand of the Canadians; the brilliant charges of dismounted cavalrymen, who took the place of infantry; the countless deeds of individual valour, make up a story that will live always in our military history side by side with that of the First Battle of Ypres, the greatest struggle of the second phase of the war in the West.—"The Times."

THE FILLING OF THE GAP.

Very early in the small hours of Friday morning the first British reinforcements arrived in the gap. They came from the Eastern Division, which, as we have seen, was holding the line from east of Zonnebeke to the south-east corner of the Polygon Wood. A company from each battalion holding the front of this part of the line was sent to reinforce the Canadians. This accounts for the strange mixture of units in the subsequent fighting. In addition the Eastern Division had five battalions in reserve. These five battalions, under the command of Colonel Geddes, of the Buffs, took up position in the gap, and acted along with the 10th and 16th Canadians who had conducted the first counter-attack. This force varied from day to day—almost from hour to hour—in composition, and for convenience we may refer to it as Geddes's Detachment. It picked up, as the fighting went on, some strange auxiliaries. Suddenly there were added to it two officers and 120 men of the Northumberland Fusiliers. They were the "Green" company of that battalion, who had been lent to Hill 60, and had already been eight days in the trenches. Bearded, weary, and hungry, this company, marching back to rejoin their division, fell in with Geddes's Detachment, and took their place in its firing line. That night the old Fighting Fifth lived up to its fame.

On the morning of Friday, the 23rd, the situation was as follows.—The South-Eastern Division was in its old position, as was the Eastern, save that the latter was much depleted by the supports which it had dispatched westward, and was strung out in its trenches like a string of beads, one man to every 12 yards. The Canadian right Brigade was intact, but the left Brigade was bent back so as to cover St. Julien, whence the supporting Canadian battalions and Geddes's Detachment carried the line to the canal at Boesinghe. North of this the French held in the main the east bank, but the Germans had crossed at various points and had taken Lizerne and Het Sast, and were threatening Steenstraete. The British Cavalry were being hurried up to support the French west of the canal. That day there was a severe artillery bombardment all along the front of the Eastern Division, the Canadians, and Geddes's Detachment, especially from the heavy guns on the Pasmendele ridge. But the fighting was heaviest against the Canadian left Brigade, which by now was in desperate straits. Its losses had been huge and the survivors were still weak from the effects of the gas. No food could reach it for 24 hours, and then only bread and cheese. Holding a salient, it suffered fire from three sides, and by the evening was driven to a new line through St. Julien. One company of the Buffs sent up by Geddes to support it was altogether destroyed. There were gaps in all its western front, and the Germans succeeded in working round the left of this Brigade and even getting their machine-guns behind it. From the left of the Canadian line Geddes's Detachment extended to the French.

THE SECOND GAS ATTACK.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 24th, a violent artillery bombardment began. At 9.30 there came the second great gas attack. The gas was pumped from cylinders and, rising in a cloud, it travelled rapidly and silently between the lines. Our men had still no knowledge of it and were provided with no prophylactics, but instinct taught some of them what to do. A wet handkerchief wrung round the mouth gave a little relief.

The moment investigating—and at 2 p.m. a German attack was launched against the two front companies. From 2 to 7 p.m. they hung on, and then the pressure proved too great, and they fell back with heavy losses. Partly on, at the extreme eastern point of the front, the Germans made a resolute attempt with artillery and asphyxiating bombs on the line of the Eastern Division at Boesinghe. The Brigade involved, however, managed to hold its ground, and made many prisoners. The position on this Sunday night was that the British line was intact on the east as far north as the Gravenstafel ridge, whence it ran in a generally westerly direction through Fortuin.

THE REVENUE OF THE CANADIANS.

Monday, the 26th, was a day of constant and critical fighting, but we managed to get our reliefs in and take out the battalions which had been holding the pass since the terrible night of Thursday. One Canadian Brigade had gone back on Saturday, another followed on Sunday evening. But on the Monday the latter, now less than 1,000 strong, was ordered back to the line, which was still far too thin, and, to the credit of their discipline, the men went cheerfully. They had to take up position in daylight, and cross the zone of shell-fire—no light task for these who had lived through the past shattering days. That night they were relieved, and on Thursday the whole division was withdrawn from the Ypres salient, after such a week of fighting as has rarely fallen to the lot of British troops. Small wonder that a thrill of pride went through the Empire at the tale, and that Canada rejoined in the midst of her sorrow. Most of the officers were Canadian born, and never was there finer regimental loyalty. Three battalions commanders died—Colonel Birchall of the 4th, Colonel McFarlane of the 7th, and Colonel Boyce of the 10th. Many of the Brigade Staff officers fell. From the 5th Battalion only 10 officers survived, five from the 7th, seven from the 8th, eight from the 10th. Of the machine-gun men of the 13th Battalion 12 were left; in the 7th Battalion only one. Consider what these men had to face. Attacked and outflanked by four divisions, stupefied with a poison of which they had never dreamed, and which they did not understand, with no heavy artillery to support them, they endured till reinforcements came, and they did more than endure. After days and nights of tension they had the vitality to counter-attack. When called upon they cheerfully returned to the inferno they had left. If the salient of Ypres will be for all time the classic battleground of Britain, that blood-stained segment between the Pasmendele and Zonnebeke roads will remain the holy land of Canadian arms.

THE NORTH-SCOTTISH.

The Monday's fighting fell chiefly to the divisions who had taken the Canadian place. Let us glance at the several engagements along our front. The Brigade on the left was not seriously troubled, nor was Geddes's Detachment, which that evening was broken up and the battalions returned to their divisions. Its gallant commander fell mortally wounded as he was leaving the trenches. At 4 in the morning the Germans attacked the two companies of the 8th Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry at Fortuin and enveloped them, so that they were compelled to fall back behind the Haasbeek stream, from which in the evening they retired 400 yards to still another line. The other battalions of the same Brigade were ordered to advance to the Frezenberg ridge so as to take the enemy in flank. They suffered heavily from shellfire, for the Germans were making a curtain behind us to prevent our receiving reinforcements. General Riddell's Brigade was ordered at 10.15 a.m. to move to Fortuin. With the Lahore Division it made an attack upon St. Julien. It was part of a general counter-attack by the Allies, which further west led to the French retaking Lizerne and the trenches around Het Sast, and which did much to check the enemy's offensive and relieve the desperate pressure on our line. But the attack on St. Julien prospered ill. The Brigade had had no time to reconnoitre the ground in detail; it was held up by wire, and it received the weight of the shellfire. Its 6th Battalion managed to get 250 yards in advance of our front trenches, but could not hold the position. General Riddell fell at 3.30, and the Brigade lost heavily in officers and men. Daylight attacks of this kind were impossible in the face of an enemy so well provided with guns, and the Lahore Division fared no better. Most of its battalions never got up through the fire curtain to our trenches. The 4th Patrons, the famous "Forty Thieves" of Indian military history, were among the chief sufferers. Their Colonel fell and nearly all their British officers were killed or wounded. There died Captain J. E. Dalmsbury, a soldier of exceptional gallantry and skill, who still led on his line after he had been six times hit.

Farther east at Gravenstafel there was fierce fighting. The Brigade holding that part of the line kept its front intact, but on its left in a wood between the ridge and the Pasmendele road, there was a hot corner. By the evening they were compelled to give up the north-west section of the ridge, and our line was temporarily pierced at Boesinghe. That night we took up a slightly different line, which the men will explain. The Eastern Division on the right held its old front from the southeast corner of the Polygon Wood to just north of Zonnebeke and the eastern edge of the Gravenstafel ridge. Thence our front bent south-west along the left bank of the Haasbeek stream to a point half a mile east of St. Julien. There it turned north to the Ypersele farm on the Pasmendele road. That farm should be noted: our men christened it "Shell-trap Farm," and it played a great part in the later fighting. Thence it ran to just west of the Laemgemark road, where it joined the French. The British line from left to right was held by various brigades with the north country and the eastern divisions, of which the latter had now for the most part received back its battalions from the western and central sections. The Lahore Division was being withdrawn, and part of another division was on its way up. There were, besides, odd fragments of other divisions in the front. The patchwork nature of our line made Staff work excessively difficult. Units and bits of units were brought up as they could be found and used to strengthen weak places. We have seen the experience of General Hull on the 25th. Another Brigadier a few days later found himself suddenly in temporary command of 12 British battalions and three French.

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HOMESPUNS
IDEAL FOR
SPORTS WEAR
Fit Guaranteed.

THE DIARY.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes,
Household Furniture, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

Tuesday, August 24—

St. Bartholomew's Day.

Wednesday, August 25—

5.40 a.m.—Roll Moon.

Friday, August 27—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

Saturday, Aug. 28—

Noon.—Hongkong Hotel Co's Meeting
of Shareholders.

9 p.m.—Night Aquatic Pets at V.I.C.
Hall proceeds for Cigarettes and
Tobacco Fund.

explosive charge. The gun charge, formed of nitro-cellulose and nitro-glycerine powder, gives the projectile a maximum muzzle velocity of 300 m. (984 ft.) per second.

The Austrian 8-cm. (3.150 in.) field-gun, pattern 1905, is similar to, but slightly more powerful than, the German field-gun. The tube is made of "forced bronze" and it is doubtful whether this metal can withstand as well as the steel of the French and German guns the continuous firing of the present war. The Austrian 10-cm. (3.937 in.) field howitzer calls for no special remark. On the other hand, the Austrian artillery has a 10-cm. quick-firing mountain howitzer which is an interesting weapon, firing a projectile weighing slightly over 14 kg. (over 30.8 lb.).

COUNSEL AT THE MARINE COURT.

FIRST TIME IN 20 YEARS.

Counsel appeared at the Marine Court today for the first time for 20 years. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., appearing in the Tai Shan-On Lee collision inquiry, which is reported elsewhere.

Commander Beckwith, as President of the Court, said he would like that opportunity of welcoming counsel to the Marine Court, the first time for twenty years, he believed, that had happened. The Hon. Mr. Pollock briefly thanked Commander Beckwith for his courtesy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese boatman was fined \$10 or 14 days' imprisonment at the Marine Court this morning for moving about the harbour during prohibited hours.

A Chinese who had no export licence for two tons of Government opium found on him at Kowloon Railway Station was fined \$75 or a month by Mr. Wood at the Police Court today.

A dog belonging to Mr. Carvalho, 3 May Street, broke away while being bathed, and was found with a chain attached, but the absence of a muzzle caused the owner to be fined \$1 by Mr. Lindsay today.

In the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Haywood on behalf of Mr. Leo D'Almeida Castro stated that the claim of \$206 against Parr and Co. Ltd., commission agents, 14 Des Voeux Road Central, had been settled. The claim was for professional services rendered, and Mr. Haywood said the money was paid yesterday.

About ten days ago Mr. Wood, pilot at Swatow, was attacked by a number of native fishermen on Maso Island, Swatow, and the time saw the affair from her verandah and pluckily went to Mr. Wood's assistance armed with a long bamboo. Fortunately nobody was seriously hurt, but later when Mr. Wood attempted to leave for Swatow he was unable to do so as his house was surrounded by the fishermen, armed with stones. Native police arrived on the scene the following day.

NO COMPENSATION.

The Military Entitled to Take Property.

Mr. Justice Avey, in the King's Bench Division recently, gave judgment on a petition or writ lodged by an aerodrome company, who asked for compensation from the Crown for the commandeering of aerodrome grounds and buildings taken over for military purposes.

The petitioners did not dispute the right of the military authorities to compulsorily acquire the land, but they claimed that they were entitled to compensation. The military authorities had repudiated any right of compensation, and stated that they were under an obligation to pay anything, were under an obligation to pay anything, were under an obligation to pay anything, were under an obligation to pay anything.

His Lordship said that, although when the case was first heard, it was, at the request of the Treasury, not reported, there would be no objection to the judgment being given as a matter heard under a petition of right. He had come to the conclusion that His Majesty, by virtue of his war prerogative, through his representatives, was under the then existing circumstances entitled to take possession of the land and buildings, and was still entitled, without making compensation, in addition to that, the effect of the Defence of the Realm Act conferred on the competent naval and military authorities during the continuance of the war an absolute and unconditional power to take possession of the land and buildings, and do any other act interfering with private property, wholly for the purpose of public safety or security of the realm.

The respondents, who were the owners of the land, sought compensation, if it existed in time of war, in earlier Acts. The respondents, therefore, his Lordship continued, failed to establish any right in law, and judgment must be for the Crown. He thought, however, that the respondents were entitled, under the Royal Commission of Inquiry, appointed March 24, 1915, to apply for compensation in respect of any direct or substantial loss incurred, and damage sustained by reason of interference with property and business in the circumstances of the case. No order would be made regarding costs.

BEHIND THE TRENCHES.

HONGKONG MEN AT THE FRONT.

Linco Corporal Cyril Wilkie of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment throws a happy light on the life of a "Tommy" engaged in trench warfare, in a letter to a friend. He has been in France now for many months and has long been engaged on trench warfare but he has not yet seen a German. He also gives interesting details about the Hongkong contingent, three of whom have unfortunately been killed.

"I have done no actual scrapping yet, as I think I have written to you before—it's trench warfare he writes. When in the trenches you may occasionally fire over a shot or two, or have a few rounds at a pluck that you might as sticking up. I have not seen a German yet. The Hongkong fellows in this Company are—Lapsley (Sergeant), Gumprecht, Wilson, Victor, Gern, Briggs and myself (Corporal) and Briggs (Private). So far, Good, and Dean have been killed, and Sheratt badly wounded. We have had a long rest (twelve days) out of the trenches this time and have three or four more days yet. Had a moon, Football League, concert, and a little 'tanning'."

He adds in answer to a question whether it is not a bit risky to play football behind the trenches, that one has as much chance of being hit doing nothing as when playing football.

ALLEGED OPIUM TRAFFICKING.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared at the Police Court this morning before Mr. Wood to defend the first of two Chinese charged with being in unlawful possession of 166 lbs. of raw opium. He pleaded not guilty. The police evidence was that the defendants were seen at Yau-mai going towards the ferry with a bag which, when opened with a key produced by the second man, was found to contain the opium.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THE "MINNESOTA" LEAVES FOR THE EAST.

Calling at Vladivostok.

Cable advice has been received that the Great Northern S.S. Co.'s steamer *Minnesota*, with Captain Garlick in command, left Seattle on the 18th inst. for the East. The vessel will make her first call at Vladivostok, where she is due on or about the 22nd inst., and where she will discharge considerable cargo, including 8,500 tons of railway material.

From the *Minnesota* will go to Nagasaki, then to Kobe, Yokohama, Shimoda, Yokohama, thence direct to Seattle omitting call at Manila and Hongkong for this voyage. She will sail from Yokohama direct for Seattle on or about September 22nd. The delay in the departure of the vessel from Seattle was due to the congestion of cargo at the Pacific port. The following from the *Seattle Sunday Times* of the 18th ultimo shows the congestion of the Pacific coast and the large amount of cargo awaiting shipment to Vladivostok:

Trans-Pacific shipping from the ports of the North Coast, and particularly from Seattle to Vladivostok, is pyramidical at a rate as to tonnage which is staggering to the statist and the analyst.

No less than 80,000 tons of railroad equipment must be moved from Seattle to the big Siberian ports during September and October. Frank Waterhouse, Inc., is to handle this huge undertaking, and the carriers have been contracted for. But this hardly begins to tell the story of the tremendous movement of Pacific commerce directly traceable to the European war. Through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic there is moving to the Pacific a tonnage in steel rails and other supplies, steel rails and the like, which can be transported to Vladivostok, to be sent in transit from the Pacific Coast.

Through the Canal and over rail lines to Seattle, and thence to Vladivostok, huge consignments of railroad cars, locomotives and steel rails are now moving. Russia, with the White Sea now to be closed to traffic by ice, turned to the continent of America for supplies. Every imaginable commodity in the shape of railroad equipment, barbed wire, vehicle supplies, steel rails and the like, which can be transported to Vladivostok, to be sent in transit from the Pacific Coast.

"If we had the ships"—Thus began one important figure in world steamship transportation in analyzing the present unparalleled situation on the Pacific Coast. What he meant was that with every large car manufacturing company in Eastern Canada and in the Eastern States of this country working night and day making cars for Russia, steel rails for her single track lines, and other supplies, more than 100,000 tons, to be handled by what ever ships are available from the Atlantic and the Pacific to Vladivostok.

Mr. Waterhouse said that the *Minnesota* was the steamship he has already chartered, and will be able to move 25,000 tons from Seattle to Vladivostok during the remainder of this month and August, September and October.

THE RUSSIAN VESSEL. The *Seattle Sunday Times* of the 18th ult. says:—In a decision handed down by United States Inspectors B. D. Whitney and R. A. Turner yesterday afternoon, Capt. Thomas W. Gilday, master of the Great Northern steamship *Minnesota*, is exonerated from any blame in the grounding of the liner in the Interoceanic last April.

As a result of an investigation, they find that the accident was caused by a very unusual defect of the current, which could not be foreseen. The inspectors hold that every precaution had been taken in navigating the ship, her courses being checked frequently.

Captain Garlick was navigating the vessel at the time in order to give his Japanese pilot a much-needed rest.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TAI SHAN-ON LEE COLLISION INQUIRY.

CAPTAIN'S ALLEGED INCOMPETENCY.

The collision on August 8th at Stonecutters Island between the two river-going steamers "Taishan" and "On Lee" formed the subject of an inquiry at the Marine Court to-day. The Court consisted of Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Acting-Commander F. Gibson, H.M.S. Tamar, Capt. W. McNeary, S.S. Yuensung, Capt. C. T. Seddon, S.S. Japan, and Capt. E. Forsyth, S.S. Kaitchew.

The inquiry was held at the request of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd., and Capt. R. A. Birss, master of the s.s. "Taishan," into the alleged incompetency and misconduct of Capt. James Wilton, master of the s.s. "On Lee," owned by the Sze Yap Steamship Co., Ltd.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.; and the Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the Captain of the "On Lee."

Mr. Eldon Potter said that the collision occurred on the evening of Sunday, August 8th. The facts were very short and very simple. At 3 p.m. the "Taishan" left Macao for Hongkong, taking the inner passage, and the "On Lee," also from Macao, took the outer passage. The Captain of the "Taishan" was on the bridge and in charge. Near Cheung Chui, he sighted the "On Lee" about three miles away on the starboard side, steering a course towards the examination launch. Captain Birss, when he sighted the examination launch, quite properly got ready before seeing the signal, and the first thing he did, at 6.10 p.m., to ring "Stand by" and at 6.22 "Slow ahead." Shortly afterwards the usual signal was hoisted on the examination launch. At this time the "Taishan" was about 600 yards, and the "On Lee" 900 or 1,000 yards away from the launch.

The signal was hoisted meaning that these two boats were to stop and pass the usual examination before proceeding into harbour. The signal was kept up for some minutes. At 6.25 Captain Birss telegraphed "Stop," at 6.26 "Full astern," and at 6.27 "Stop." The "Taishan" was now alongside the launch ready for the examination and Captain Birss was surprised to see the "On Lee" coming ahead quite rapidly. He was surprised because he thought that she would obey the order and stop, adopting the same procedure as himself. Although apparently the master of the "On Lee" reversed his engines when a length away, he came on at quite a good speed, and struck the "Taishan" with considerable force on the starboard side by the forward gangway.

A point which he would like to bring before the Court was that shortly before the collision, the examination launch, which was headed for the same direction as the "Taishan," had backed astern, for the purpose of carrying out the examination. If she had not so backed she would have been run down by the "On Lee." He did not suggest that the examination launch backed in order to avoid a collision, but in fact she would have collided if she had not so backed. The only explanation that they had had up to date with reference to the extraordinary conduct of the captain of the "On Lee" was a statement he made to Lieut. Daily when the latter came alongside for the examination previous to allowing her to proceed. Lieut. Daily asked him why he did not stop when he saw the signal, and the master of the "On Lee" replied that he did not see the signal. He (Mr. Potter) thought himself that it was almost inconceivable that that should be the case, though in this connection he ought to say that on the bridge of the "On Lee" at the time there were quite a large number of passengers. Perhaps the master of the "On Lee" would be able to tell them if that was the reason he did not see the signal. He (Mr. Potter) submitted that if he did not see the signal he ought to have seen it, and if he did see it he ought to have stopped. He ought to have known where he was, and must have known, and of course did know, that he had to pass the examination, doing what he had been doing for the last twelve months when entering the harbour, and of running past at four knots and backing the harbour regulations. The charge they brought was of breaking local harbour regulations and in doing so causing this collision. The Captain of the "On Lee" said they had been guilty of some fault because they did not obey Article 10 of the general regulations for safety at sea. He (Mr. Potter) submitted that Article 10 had nothing to do with this case, which was entirely under the local rules, which had governed ships coming into the harbour for the last year.

The Captain of the "Taishan" gave evidence corroborating counsel's statement, and in cross-examination said in ordinary way, under the general rules, he would have had to give way to the "On Lee." The procedure to be followed was that ordered by the signal. He solemnly said that the signal did away with the rule of the road and the general rules.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice Gompertz is expected to reach the Colony on Sunday week.

Mr. F. Hawell, secretary of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, and a frequent exhibitor in the local shows, left for Hongkong, accompanied by Mrs. Howell, yesterday, travelling via Seattle. He was for 32 years bailiff in the Supreme Court and retired on pension three years ago.

The many friends of Commander H. S. Monro (D), R.N., who was here about eighteen months ago and will be remembered by his sonorous laugh, will be glad to learn that, though appointed to H. M. S. "Recruit," he was unable to join her before she sailed. When that vessel was blown up in the beginning of May he was reported by the "Times" as lost. Mr. Monro, in a letter recently received in the Colony, says he did not know he had so many friends until he heard that he was reported dead.

THE RAID ON ADEN HINTERLAND.

Gallant Fight against Enormous Odds.

The following statement was communicated by the Press Bureau:—In consequence of rumours that a Turkish force from the Yemen had crossed the frontier of the Aden Hinterland and was advancing towards Lahej, the General Officer commanding at Aden recently dispatched the Aden Camel Troop to reconnoitre. They reported the presence of a Turkish force with field guns and a large number of Arabs, and fell back on Lahej, where they were reinforced by the advanced guard of the Aden Movable Column, consisting of 250 rifles and two 10-pr. guns.

Our force at Lahej was attacked by the enemy on July 4, by a force of several thousand Turks with 50 guns and large numbers of Arabs, and maintained its position in face of the enemy's artillery fire until night, when part of Lahej was in flames. During the night some hand-to-hand fighting took place, and the enemy's attack on our front was beaten off, but the enemy also commenced to outflank us.

Meanwhile the remainder of the Aden Movable Column was marching towards Lahej, but was delayed by water difficulties and heavy going. It was therefore decided that the small force at Lahej should fall back. The retirement was carried out successfully in the early morning of July 5, and the detachment joined the rest of the column at Birras. Our troops, however, were suffering considerably from the great heat and the shortage of water, and their difficulties were increased by desertion of Arab transport to the enemy. It was therefore decided to fall back to Aden, and this was done without the enemy attempting to follow up.

Our losses included three British officers wounded; names will be communicated later. We took one Turkish officer (a major) and 13 men prisoners. The Turks have been threatening an attack on Aden for several months, but they had first to adjust their own difficulties in the Yemen, where there has been a fluctuating rebellion for some years. It is evident that the Yemen has now been pacified, and that the threatened advance on Aden has been rendered possible.

Lahej, which the Turks have now occupied, is well within the Aden Protectorate, and is 21 miles from the "Barrier Gate" of the settlement of Aden. The Sultan of Lahej is a British feudatory, and an exceedingly loyal chieftain. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. The country between Lahej and Aden is absolutely flat, and for the most part desert. As the British troops have fallen back upon the Aden peninsula, it must be assumed that the Turks and their Arab auxiliaries will eventually advance to attack the stronghold. Their advance may be awaited with entire calmness. The only land approach to Aden from the interior of Arabia is by way of a narrow isthmus. The defences are good, and have doubtless been greatly strengthened in view of the many warnings received. Probably an attack by the whole Turkish Army could be repelled without difficulty. The Turkish force now in the hinterland, with artillery more powerful than ordinary field guns, and perhaps not too well supplied with ammunition, may be expected to content itself with a demonstration. It cannot seriously threaten the harbour of Aden, owing to the batteries on the Aden Mountain, but it can harry the tribes under our protection in the hinterland.—"The Times."

TURKS CLEAR OUT OF EGYPT.

Complete Evacuation.

The Turks have now completely evacuated Egypt, as there is no longer any hope of their success there. A portion of the Turkish troops has proceeded to the Caucasus, a second to the Dardanelles, and a third has been distributed on the Black Sea coast for the defence of Constantinople.

If they did not obey the signals they would be fired on.

Mr. Pollock said the local rules could not mean that the general rules for safety at sea were to be treated as "scraps of paper" in comparison.

Mr. Pollock later asked if the "Taishan" did not twist the "On Lee's" stern round to starboard.

Captain Birss.—No, that is wrong. Had it been any other ship than the "Taishan" she would have been the bottom.

Witnesses said that this attention was given to the examination launch and not to the "On Lee" from the time the signal was hoisted.

Mr. Pollock.—Is it not a fact that if you had put your engines full speed astern earlier than you did there would have been no collision?

Captain Birss.—I do not know the "On Lee's" position. I cannot answer that question.

Witnesses added that on this particular occasion, the examination launch was stationary, which was unusual. There was no light to starboard on the "Taishan" through passengers going over to that side just before the collision.

Case proceeding.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

London, July 10.

OVER IT OCCURRED. The prediction credited to the Kaiser by a travelling Frenchman the other day that the war would be over in October, finds an echo of agreement in military circles in France. I don't know that we can reckon on the accuracy of the prophecy, for all that, but the reasons are at least interesting. The difference is in the manner of it. The Kaiser professes to be able to reduce his opponents by then to a state in which they will listen to peace. The French base their belief more on reasons of a more practical nature. The well known dread on the part of the Germans when a winter campaign comes again in prospect. The pink of the German army has gone, and the men now fighting are many of them older men, settled in the habit, and self-indulgent habits as they are. They would look forward to a winter in the wet trenches with something akin to actual fear. Therefore the French think even if the situation is not exactly one of peace the war will slacken right up in the Autumn. For the Germans will not be in a condition or a mind for winter campaigning.

KAISER AS MESSENGER. The "Jewish World" hears an extraordinary story from Russia. During a visit to Lodi, the Kaiser is said to have entered the Synagogue there and raising a Scroll of the Law, told the congregation that he was the Messiah whom they were awaiting, and he had been sent by God to save them.

At first sight, of course, this looks like a product of the imagination, but a little activity on the part of memory will bring back something like instances of men for dramatic self-aggrandisement. There can be no doubt that the German Emperor is mad, and it is may well have been one of the many manifestations of his derangement.

WILL CROOKS FOR THE FRONT. Will Crooks, the popular Labour M.P. for Woolwich, is just off to the front. He declines to say why, except that "I am under orders. I shall do what I am told, as I always do." It is rumored, however, that he will talk to the soldiers in his whimsical way, and then when he has studied conditions in the trenches will come home and give us all the benefit of his observations.

Ben Tillett, the Labour agitator who has turned red-hot patriot at a visit to the front, is now hard at it, up and down the country urging forward recruits for the factories and the fighting line. Will Crooks was at the recruiting camp before Ben Tillett took it up, and though he is little doubt that he will come back refreshed and inspired with new impressions wherewith to stir the patriotic fervor of the public. It has been a shrewd move, this bringing of the Labour leaders into closer touch with the realities of the conflict. They can talk to the workers in a way they understand, and there is less inclination on the part of the workers to suspect the speakers of personal motives.

NEWS IN THE KITCHEN. "Whatever is the matter, Mary?" asked the mistress of a London house the other day, when she went to the kitchen after hearing sounds of grief and woe. "Not bad news, I hope."

Mary Thompson explained that she had just heard that her young man in the Fusiliers had been taken prisoner by the Germans "and now he's in the concentration camp."

HOW THEY KNOW. Some of the soldiers who are amusing their friends now at a leave. A Territorial veteran was here last week and his friends asked him whether the soldiers knew long in advance when they were going to be called on to deliver an assault on an enemy position.

Lahej, which the Turks have now occupied, is well within the Aden Protectorate, and is 21 miles from the "Barrier Gate" of the settlement of Aden. The Sultan of Lahej is a British feudatory, and an exceedingly loyal chieftain. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. The country between Lahej and Aden is absolutely flat, and for the most part desert. As the British troops have fallen back upon the Aden peninsula, it must be assumed that the Turks and their Arab auxiliaries will eventually advance to attack the stronghold. Their advance may be awaited with entire calmness. The only land approach to Aden from the interior of Arabia is by way of a narrow isthmus. The defences are good, and have doubtless been greatly strengthened in view of the many warnings received. Probably an attack by the whole Turkish Army could be repelled without difficulty. The Turkish force now in the hinterland, with artillery more powerful than ordinary field guns, and perhaps not too well supplied with ammunition, may be expected to content itself with a demonstration. It cannot seriously threaten the harbour of Aden, owing to the batteries on the Aden Mountain, but it can harry the tribes under our protection in the hinterland.—"The Times."

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THE KING OF GREECE IS GAINING STRENGTH steadily after his dangerous illness, but it is stated persistently that he will not resume his part in the Government of the country. The triumphant return of Premier Venizelos to power, in spite of the way the King reacted to his return, recently, indicates that Greece will join the Allies when the time is considered ripe. The King is too much under the thumb of his wife, the Kaiser's sister, to resist that, so he will turn over the reins to his son, Prince George, who will act as Regent. Queen Sophia will then have the country, a fact that gives the Greeks no quibbles, for she is not popular.

(To be continued.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE EAST AND WEST FRONTS.

FRANCE THREATENS GERMANY WITH REPRISALS.

FAILURE OF AN IMPORTANT GERMAN BANK.

BULGARIA HOLDING A MOMENTOUS MEETING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRANCE THREATENS GERMANY WITH REPRISALS.

London, August 19. Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the French Government, having submitted the testimony of the American and Swiss witnesses as to the good treatment of the German prisoners, also threatened reprisals if Germany did not return to the original camps the French prisoners condemned to death in the original camps for alleged ill-treatment of Germans in French African colonies.

GERMAN SPIES IN THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL ACTION.

London, August 19. It is understood, says a telegram from New York, that President Wilson has requested that certain statements regarding the existence of the German propaganda activity of the German spy system several years prior to the war should be submitted to the Naval authorities and a Neutrality Board. These statements refer to attempts to gain information of the secrets of American battleships, details of the fire control system, etc., also regarding the use of certain wireless stations and endeavours to obtain permanent land stations in the neighbourhood of Nicaragua which would be of great value even in the event of the Panama Canal being fortified.

MORE ABOUT THE GERMAN INTRIGUES IN U.S.A.

The New York World says that the contract of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, approved by the Military Attaché, Captain Papan, and others, was prepared by Heyman, an ex agent of the Hamburg Amerika Line, at Mexico City. He is the same individual who secured the landing of arms at Puerto Mexico, for ex-President Huerta two years ago when the United States was trying to prevent further shipments to Mexico. This Company last July contracted for powder with the Etna Explosive Company, whose President is a British subject, who is now very indignant as possibly its output is going to Britain's enemies. One of the German agents gave a receipt of \$100,000 as guarantee for a contract.

The Providence Journal says that American detectives, posing as German agents, received from the Attaché at the German Embassy a list of thirty German officers in the United States for whom the Embassy desired fraudulent passports.

MOMENTOUS BULGARIAN MEETING.

London, August 19. The Skopistina, says a telegram from Nish, is now sitting in secret session considering the proposals of the Entente Allies. The gravity of the situation is fully realised. The outcome of the crisis in Greece is awaited with a view to the probable effect on the general Balkan situation.

NORWAY ANGRY WITH GERMANY.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that Norway is angry because a German submarine stopped the mail packet Haakon. It seized the mails from Norway. A protest has been sent to Berlin with the request that this mail be returned.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK AN ISLAND.

London, August 20. A telegram from Rome states that twenty Austrian naval units with an aeroplane attacked the small island of Pelagos in the Adriatic. The garrison resisted stoutly, and the Austrians, afraid to land, sailed off. There were only seven Italian casualties.

THE RESCUED FROM H. M. S. INDIA.

SEVERAL OFFICERS AND MEN INTERRED.

London, August 19. The Norwegian Government has decided to intern 12 of the officers and 93 men of the auxiliary cruiser "India" who landed in their own boats. Those whom neutrals brought ashore will be permitted to return to England.

It will be remembered that the auxiliary cruiser "India" was torpedoed in the North Sea last Sunday and that the rescued were landed on the Norwegian coast.—E.H.

ITALIANS NEAR THE FORTRESS OF TOLKINO.

London, August 19. A telegram from Santa Lucia states that the Italians are only two miles from the fortress of Tolkino, and that the trenches taken by the Italians are near the summit, which is strongly fortified.

FAILURE OF AN IMPORTANT GERMAN BANK.

London, August 19. A telegram from Amsterdam states that at a meeting of the shareholders of the Mittel Rheinische Bank, which belongs to the important group of the Disconto Gesellschaft, it was decided to go into liquidation owing to great war losses. The bank was closely connected with the great industries of the Rhine province and Westphalia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FALL OF KOVNO.

ENORMOUS LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS.

London, August 19. A Petrograd communique says: After desperate battles lasting for eleven days, which cost the Germans enormous losses, the Germans succeeded in occupying the fortifications of Kovno situated on the left bank of the Niemen, and west of the Jesso stream. The Germans are now attempting to cross this embanked brook, where part of the works are still in our hands. We hold all the Kovno fortifications on the right of the Niemen.

KAISER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

London, August 19. The Kaiser, says an Amsterdam telegram, has telegraphed to General von Hindenburg expressing his warmest appreciation of the capture of Kovno, the "first strongest bulwark of the inner line of the Russian defences." He has conferred the order "Pour le Mérite" upon General Elbhorn, and the Oak Leaves of the same order upon General Litzmann.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS.

London, August 19. A Petrograd communique states that fighting on the Upper Narew front and also between the Narew and the Bug continues in a fluctuating manner, the enemy attacking with particular desperation on the roads towards Bialostok and Bialsk.

The Germans continue to make persistent attacks on the north-eastern fortifications of Norgorietevsk, especially those commanding the Mlava railway.

DESPATCH FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

London, August 19. Field Marshal Sir John French reports that nothing important has occurred since the 10th instant when we recaptured the position at Hooge, which has since been consolidated.

Our trenches have been subjected to occasional bombardment, but there has been no infantry engagement with the exception of two small bombing attacks which were easily repulsed.

There have been unimportant and intermittent artillery engagements along the East of the front.

TWO GERMAN BATTERIES BLOWN UP.

London, August 18. The evening Paris communique states that there have been artillery actions at various sectors. Our bombardment of Ling destroyed two heavy batteries and blew up several ammunition depots.

The Germans made two violent counter-attacks on the crest of Soudernach against a position we had captured but these were completely repulsed.

LARGE BRITISH LOAN FORECASTED.

London, August 19. Some experts forecast the floating of a British loan of £100,000,000 sterling in America, free of income tax, to redress the fall in sterling exchange there.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MORE TRENCHES.

London, August 19. A Rome communique records sharp fighting along the whole front, the Italians capturing trenches in the Sexten region, the Tyrol and Trentino frontier, and also in the Montenegro zone and the Santa Lucia hills near Tolmino.

Altogether 250 prisoners were taken. A violent Austrian attack at Corvo was repulsed, and the Italians, counter-attacking, won an important position west of Marcellini.

TYPHUS AMONG GERMAN TROOPS.

London, August 19. A telegram from Paris says that the Germans are evacuating the Munster valley as typhus has appeared among the troops at Guebwiller, and also among the civilians at Colmar.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

London, Aug. 19. A despatch from Copenhagen published in New York says that the German nation is split over the question of the annexation of Belgium and the generally ultimate aims of the war stock gathered round the Government over the problem.

It is believed that the Kaiser, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow support the restoration of Belgium, but powerful factors are working for its annexation.

A memorandum issued by the latter is signed by Prince Hatzfeldt, Prince von Bismarck—the latter is the richest man in Germany—Admiral Truppel (ex-Governor of Kiaochau), ex-Ambassadors and Counts Monts, Leyden, and Mendelssohn, the President of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, Major Parveval, of airship fame, the editors of the Berliner Tageblatt, and the Frankfurter Zeitung, and a score of leading professors.

Herr Dernburg has been in the closest touch with the Government since his return from America, and his views are discernible throughout the memorial.

Another memorandum from German intellectuals has been sent to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. It contains eighty-two signatures, including those of Dr. Delbrueck, of the Imperial Home Office, Herr Dernburg and Dr. Har-nack, and protests against the annexation of politically independent nations as being dangerous to German national unity.

LATER.

The Memorial states: "We must acknowledge that the annexation politically of independent nations is vicious. The German Empire has assimilated foreign elements very slowly and still incompletely, and we do not desire to permit ourselves to be driven by the course of events by individuals or by easily concocted popular feeling to change the fundamentals upon which the Empire was created or to destroy the national State. We are firmly convinced that the war will end in full victory for Germany, but the German nation can only conclude a peace which will give unhindered use for its strength and enterprise at home and on the free seas. We trust that your Excellency will succeed in reaching peace at the height of our military successes."

NEW AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

London, Aug. 18. A telegram from Melbourne states that it is understood that the Labour Party has approved of Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, becoming High Commissioner in London. Mr. Hughes, the Federal Attorney, will assume the post of Premier.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN GALLIOLI.

Optimistic Wounded.

London, August 19. Several hospital ships, says a telegram from Malta, have recently arrived with wounded who described the recent fighting as the most desperate but the most successful which has taken place up to the present.

The Gallipoli wounded are much more optimistic regarding the prospects.

"LLOYD GEORGE SHELLS."

London, August 19. A letter from an officer in France, referring to the new "Lloyd George shells," says that they are magnificent, and that when the men got to the captured trenches they gave three cheers for Mr. Lloyd George.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DISASTROUS HURRICANE IN AMERICA.

London, Aug. 19. A telegram from New York states it is estimated that 100 people perished in the hurricane at Dallas, Texas and the cotton crops were considerably damaged.

Fourteen people were killed and five hundred houses wrecked at Galveston.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LATER. The hurricane raging in Texas and Galveston has been isolated but wireless reports state that the storm is abating. Houses are flooded and there has been immense damage, while the Army transport at McClennan is now high and dry half a mile inland. Several deaths are reported at Houston where the damage is estimated at a million sterling.

A MURDER SEQUEL.

London, August 19. Twenty five armed men, says a New York telegram, rushed the penitentiary at Milledgeville, Georgia, seized Leo Frank and banged him to a tree at Marietta, near the house of the work girl for whose murder two years ago Frank was finally sentenced to death after numerous appeals.

The Governor of Georgia's commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life caused much indignation among the people.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INDISPOSED.

London, August 19. Mr. Lloyd George is confined to bed with a feverish chill, and has had to cancel his northern tour.

MINERS AND THE EIGHT HOURS' ACT.

London, Aug. 19. A great conference of miners will be held at an early date to consider the suspension of the Eight Hours' Act.

(Wah Tsai Yat Po's Service.)

AN IMPORTANT FISCAL PROJECT.

Peking, Aug. 19. The Administrative Council has decided to enforce the scheme having for its purpose the increasing of the Customs duty and the abolition of the liquor tax next year. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is discussing the matter with the Foreign diplomats.

Wellington College, where, in deference to the existing circumstances, the only celebration of Waterloo took place, was erected by public subscription in honour of the great commander soon after his death, for the education of the sons of officers in the army. A total of £150,000 was received, of which £55,000 was expended on the building, the remainder being given for its maintenance. Queen Victoria laid the first stone and afterwards opened the College.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

the 21st Aug., 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

The GOODS AND EFFECTS of the late Police Sergeant ALEXANDER, and Police Constable GORCE.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers to the Government. Hongkong, August 20, 1915. 710

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

ON TUESDAY,

the 24th August, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

5 cases Gold Sherry,
5 " Pale,
5 " Red Port,
10 " Old Vintage Marmasville,
5 " Port, F.H.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers. Hongkong, August 20, 1915. 711

(Continued on page 8.)

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in all cases of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CALLICURA

CURES

CORN

Corns are one of the most distressing of the minor ailments. The pain they produce in walking is often agonising. Don't pare them. Don't try to dig them out. Chiropody is best left to the Chiropodist! Besides there is not the least necessity. Callicura is a sure and certain cure. The Corn comes out of its own accord after a few applications.

Get a bottle to-day! Price 60 cents.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

Tel. 492. 31, Queen's Road, Central

THE 'CHINA MAIL' Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE S.S. "CHUEN OHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class 32 Single; 33 Return (Saloon).
First Class 31 " 31.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.
Second Class 60 cts. Single; 31 Return

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.
Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return passage only.

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Sole Agents for

THE GANDY BELT

MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Seacombe, Cheshire, England

Large Stocks of "Gandy" Belting and Belt Fasteners.

4 QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Telegrams "Corrigated." Telephone No. 501.

The Top Notch of Scotch.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

38 Queen's Road Central,

Tel. No. 125

Hongkong.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
 Codes Used: A1, A B C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Wash.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
 Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
 workmen under expert European supervision.
 All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH AT KEEL	DEPTH OF WATER AT KEEL	DEPTH OF WATER AT SPRINGS	DEPTH OF WATER AT HEAD
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	30'	10'	12'	14'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	30'	10'	12'	14'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	30'	10'	12'	14'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200'	30'	10'	12'	14'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200'	30'	10'	12'	14'
TAI-KOR-TSU					
Commodore's Dock	400'	60'	10'	12'	14'
APRIL					
Hope Dock	400'	60'	10'	12'	14'
Lagoon Dock	400'	60'	10'	12'	14'

Plans Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
 407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

To-day's Advertisements

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
 COMPANY, LTD.
 OF DENMARK.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

FROM ANYWHERE TO HONGKONG STATION.

Date received. From. Addressed.

July 10th Amoy Chingwan.

13th Amoy Hokkaido.

15th Hankow Shichungang.

18th Shanghai, Lanchow, Yon-chung-shan, Seefongtai.

20th Chinkiang, Son.

22nd Shanghai, Wongsing, 31 Cunnam Road.

22nd Shanghai, Taisun, Tucklooh.

23rd Hankow, Luyishu, c/o Weiching Bank.

24th Szeatow, Jukhong, Taiwan.

25th Yinzow, Yeeching, August.

2nd Chafoo, Hangsang.

4th Yokohama, Raymond, 133 Connaught Road.

4th Shanghai, Franden, Matsubara.

13th Shanghai, Yiran and Co, Queens Road.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 20, 1915. 708

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 24th August, 1915, at 11 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

(Removed to Sale Rooms for convenience of sale).

Carved Teak Bedroom Suite, Double

Wardrobe, Marble-top Table and Wash-

stand, White Enamelled and Brass Double

Bedstead, Indian Rugs, Large Carpet (in

good condition), Japanese Embroidered

Screens and Pictures, Blackwood Cabinet

and Stools, Two Brass Fenders, Dogs and

Brasses, Chinese Double Toilet Set, and

a number of Brass Bowls, Vases, Cloisonne

Vases and Chinese Wall Plates, etc., etc.,

etc.

Also

A quantity of Good Glassware, &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 20, 1915. 712

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

the 27th August, 1915, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—

TEAKWOOD.—Sofas, Chesterfield

Seater and Chairs (New), and

Brass-mounted Bedstead, Bedroom and

Dining Room Furniture, Toilet Tables,

Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Side-boards,

Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables

and Chairs, &c.

BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs,

Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top

Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames,

etc., etc.

Also

One Dinner Service, Crockery and Glass

Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Stove, 3 Pianos,

Carpet and Rugs, Sundries, &c., &c.

AND A

FEW LOTS OF FOREIGN SILK, &c.

and One Rex Motor Cycle in running order.

New Dimple Tyres and Tubes enlarged

silence, etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1915. 713

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM COLUMBIA, RANGOON,

PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Japan, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 24 hours instant, at Noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from Singapore and Penang are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, August 20, 1915. 709

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have sore or loose

diarrhoea, which can be controlled by

giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary

is to give the prescribed dose after each

operation of the bowels more than 3 times

and then castor oil to cleanse the system.

It is safe and sure. Even the most severe

and dangerous cases are quickly cured by

it. For sale by all Chemists and Store-

keepers.

To-day's Advertisements

LIST OF UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS
 LYING IN THE EASTERN EXTER-
 NATION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
 TELEGRAPH CO'S OFFICE
 AT HONGKONG.

Address Station From

Infatigable Sydney.

Khamohomud (Company) Pargana, Penang.

J. M. BECK,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 707

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 20, 1915.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11 a.m.—Pressure has in-

creased slightly over the greater part of the

area; it remains stationary over the Philip-

pines. The high pressure area has again

strengthened; there is no other change in

the general distribution. The typhoon or

depression appears to be moving very

slowly north westwards.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at

noon on August 21st.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood:

Light easterly or variable winds, fair to

cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, light

to moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hong-

kong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hong-

kong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte or

Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors

of the best. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

AUGUST 20, 1915.